

S W O

- Swo'BER.** *n. f.* [See SWABBER.]
 1. A sweeper of the deck.
 2. Four privileged cards that are only incidentally used in betting at the game of whist.
 The clergyman used to play at whist and *swo'bers*: playing now and then a fober game at whist for pastime, it might be pardoned; but he could not digest those wicked *swo'bers*. *Swift.*
Swo'LEN. } The participle passive of *swell*.
 Unto his aid the haffily did draw
 Her dreadful beast, who, *swell* with blood of late,
 Came ramping forth with proud presumptuous gait. *F. Qu.*
 When thus the gather'd storms of wretched love
 In my *swell* bosom with long war had strove,
 At length they broke their bounds: at length their force
 Bore down whatever met its stronger courser;
 Laid all the civil bonds of manhood waste,
 And scatter'd ruin as the torrent past. *Prior.*
 Whereas at first we had only three of these principles, their
 number is already *swell* to five. *Baker on Learning.*
SWOM. The preterite of *swim*.
 I *swom* with the tide, and the water was buoyant under
 me. *Dryden.*
To SWOON. *v. n.* [arpanan, Saxon.] To suffer a suspension
 of thought and sensation; to faint.
 So play the foolish throngs with one that *swoons*;
 Come all to help him, and so stop the air
 By which he should revive. *Shakespeare.*
 If thou stand'st not i' th' state of hanging, or of some death
 more long in spectatation, and crueler in sufferings, behold
 now presently, and *swoon* for what's to come upon thee. *Shak.*
 We see the great and sudden effect of smells in fetching
 men again, when they *swoon*. *Bacon.*
 The most in years *swoon'd* first away for pain;
 Then, scarce recover'd, spoke. *Dryden.*
 The woman finds it all a trick,
 That he could *swoon* when she was sick;
 And knows that in that grief he reckon'd
 On black-ey'd Susan for his second. *Prior.*
 There appeared such an ecstasy in his action, that he seem'd
 ready to *swoon* away in the surprize of joy. *Taylor.*
SWOON. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A lipthymy; a fainting fit.
To SWOOP. *v. a.* [I suppose formed from the sound.]
 1. To fall at once as a hawk upon his prey.
 A fowl in Madagascar, called a ruck, the feathers of whose
 wings are twelve paces, can with as much ease *swoop* up an
 elephant as our kites do a mouse. *Wilkins.*
 This mould'ring piecemeal in your hands did fall,
 And now at last you came to *swoop* it all. *Dryden.*
 2. To prey upon; to catch up.
 The physician looks with another eye on the medicinal herb
 than the grazing ox, which *swoops* it in with the common
 grass. *Glauv. Scip.*
SWOOP. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Fall of a bird of prey upon his
 quarry.
 All my pretty ones?
 Did you say all? What, all? O hellkite! all!
 What, all my pretty chickens and their dam,
 At one fell *swoop*? *Shakespeare. Macbeth.*
 The eagle fell into the fox's quarters, and carried away a
 whole litter of cubs at a *swoop*. *L'Estrange.*
To SWOP. *v. a.* [Of uncertain derivation.] To change; to
 exchange one thing for another. A low word.
 When I drove a thrust home, he put it by,
 And cried, as in derision, spare the trifling;
 Oh that insulting word! I would have *swopp'd*
 Youth for old age, and all my life behind.
 Youth for old age, and a momentary man. *Dryden's Cleomenes.*
SWORD. *n. f.* [sweord, Saxon; *swerd*, Dutch.]
 1. A weapon used either in cutting or thrusting; the usual
 weapon of fights hand to hand.
 Old unhappy traitor, the *sword* is out
 That must destroy thee. *Shakespeare. King Lear.*
 Each man took his *sword*, and slew all the males. *Gen.*
 Euryalus is the only peer that is described with a *sword*,
 which he gives to Ulysses to repair his injury. *Brown.*
 2. Destruction by war.
 The *sword* without, and terror within. *Deut. xxxii. 25.*
 3. Vengeance of justice.
 4. Emblem of authority.
 This I, her *sword* bearer, do carry,
 For civil deed and military. *Hadibras.*
SWORDED. *adj.* [from *sword*.] Girt with a sword.
 The *swor'ded* teraphim
 Are seen in glittering ranks with wings display'd. *Milton.*
SWORDE. *n. f.* [from *sword*.] A cut-throat; a soldier. In
 contempt.
 A Roman *sworde* and banditto slave
 Murder'd sweet Tully. *Shakespeare. Henry VI.*

S Y C

- Cesar will
 Unflatter his happiness, and be flag'd to th' shew
 Against a *sworde*. *Shakespeare.*
SWORDE. *n. f.* A fish with a long sharp bone issuing from
 his head.
 A *swor'dfish* small him from the rest did funder,
 That in his throat him pricking softly under,
 His wide abyss him forced forth to spew. *Spenser.*
 Malpighi observed the middle of the optic nerve of the
swor'dfish to be a large membrane, folded, according to its
 length, in many doubles, like a fan. *Derham's Physico-Theol.*
 Our little fleet was now engag'd to far,
 That, like the *swor'dfish* in the whale, they fought;
 The combat only seem'd a civil war,
 Till through their bowels we our passage wrought. *Dryden.*
SWORDEGRASS. *n. f.* A kind of sedge; gladder. *Ainslie.*
SWORDEKNOT. *n. f.* [A sword and knot.] Ribband tied to the
 hilt of the sword.
 Wigs with wigs, *swor'dknots* with *swor'dknots* strive,
 Beaus banish beaus, and coaches coaches drive. *Pope.*
SWORDELAWS. *n. f.* Violence; the law by which all is yielded
 to the stronger.
 So violence
 Proceeded, and oppression, and *swor'dlaws*,
 Through all the plain, and refuge none was found. *Milton.*
SWORDEMAN. *n. f.* [A sword and man.] Soldier; fighting man.
 Worthy fellows, and like to prove most finewy *swor-d-*
men. *Shak. All's well that ends well.*
 At Lecca's house,
 Among your *swor'dmen*, where so many associates
 Both of thy mischief and thy madness met. *Ben. Jonson.*
 Eflex was made lieutenant-general of the army, the darling
 of the *swor'dman*. *Clarendon.*
SWORDEPLAY. *n. f.* [A sword and play.] Gladiation; fence;
 one who exhibits in public his skill at the weapons by fight-
 ing prizes.
 These they called *swor'dplayers*, and this spectacle a *swor-d-*
fight. *Hakewill on Providence.*
SWORE. The preterite of *swear*.
 How soon unfay
 What feign'd submission *swore*. *Milton.*
SWORN. The participle passive of *swear*.
 What does else want credit, come to me,
 And I'll be *sworn* 'tis true. *Shakespeare.*
 I am *sworn* brother, sweet,
 To grim necessity; and he and I
 Will keep a league 'till death. *Shakespeare. Richard II.*
 They that are mad against me, are *sworn* against me. *P.*
 He refused not the civil offer of a pharisee, though his *sworn*
 enemy; and would eat at the table of those who fought his
 ruin. *Calamy's Sermons.*
 To shelter innocence,
 The nation all elects some patron-knight,
Sworn to be true to love, and slave to fame,
 And many a valiant chief enrolls his name. *Granville.*
SWUM. Preterite and participle passive of *swim*.
 Air, water, earth,
 By fowl, fish, beast, was flown, was *swum*, was walk'd
 frequent. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
SWUNG. Preterite and participle passive of *swing*.
 Her hand within her hair the wound,
Swung her to earth, and dragg'd her on the ground. *Shakespeare.*
SYB. *adj.* [Properly *syb*, Saxon.] Related by blood. The
 Scottish dialect still retains it.
 If what my grandfire to me said be true,
 Siker I am very *syb* to you. *Spenser's Pastoral.*
SYCAMINE. *n. f.* A tree.
SYCAMORE. *n. f.* A tree.
Sycamore is our *acer mojos*, one of the kinds of maples: it
 is a quick grower. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*
 Under the grove of *sycamore*
 I saw your son. *Shakespeare. Romeo and Juliet.*
 If ye had faith as a grain of mustard-seed, ye might say
 unto this *sycamine*-tree, be thou plucked up, and it should
 obey you. *Lu. xii. 6.*
 I was no prophet, but an herdman, and a gatherer of *syc-*
amore fruit. *Amos vii. 14.*
 Go to yonder *sycamore*-tree, and hide your bottle of drink
 under its hollow root. *Waller's Angler.*
 A hedge about the sides, a covering over head. *Dryden.*
SYCOPHANT. *n. f.* [συνκοφαντης; *sycophantis*, Latin.] A flatter-
 er; a parasite.
 Accusing *sycophants*, of all men, did best sort to his na-
 ture; but therefore not seeming *sycophants*, because of no evil
 ture; they could bring any new or doubtful thing unto
 him, but such as already he had been apt to determine; so as
 they came but as proofs of his wisdom, fearful and more fe-
 cure, while the fear he had figur'd in his mind had any possi-
 bility of event. *2.*

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- Men know themselves void of those qualities which the
 impudent *sycophant*, at the same time, both ascribes to them,
 and in his sleeve laughs at them for believing. *South.*
To SYCOPHANT. *v. n.* [συνκοφαντω; from the noun.] To
 play the *sycophant*. A low bad word.
 His *sycophanting* arts being detected, that game is not to be
 played the second time; whereas a man of clear reputation,
 though his barque be split, has something left towards setting
 up again. *Government of the Tongue.*
SYCOPHANTICK. *adj.* [from *sycophant*.] Flattering; parasiti-
 cal.
To SYCOPHANTISE. *v. n.* [συνκοφαντω; from *sycophant*.] To
 play the flatterer. *Dist.*
SYLLABICAL. *adj.* [from *syllable*.] Relating to syllables; con-
 sisting of syllables.
SYLLABICALLY. *adv.* [from *syllabical*.] In a syllabical manner.
SYLLABICK. *adj.* [syllabique, French; from *syllable*.] Relating
 to syllables.
SYLLABLE. *n. f.* [σύλλαβη; *syllabe*, French.]
 1. As much of a word as is uttered by the help of one vowel, or
 one articulation.
 I heard
 Each *syllable* that breath made up between them. *Shakespeare.*
 There is that property in all letters of aptness to be con-
 joined in *syllables* and words, through the voluble motions of
 the organs from one stop or figure to another, that they mo-
 dify and discriminate the voice without appearing to discon-
 tinue it. *Holster's Elements of Speech.*
 2. Any thing proverbially concise.
 Abraham, Job, and the rest that lived before any *syllable* of
 the law of God was written, did they not sin as much as we
 do in every action not commanded? *Hosker.*
 To-morrow, and to-morrow, and to-morrow,
 Creeps in this petty pace from day to day,
 To the last *syllable* of recorded time;
 And all our yesterdays have lighted fools
 The way to dusty death. *Shakespeare. Macbeth.*
 He hath told too many melancholy stories, without one *syll-*
able of truth, that he hath blunted the edge of my fears. *Swift.*
To SYLLABULATE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To utter; to pro-
 nounce; to articulate. Not in use.
 Airy tongues that *syllabulate* mens names
 On grass and flowers, and desert wildernesses. *Milton.*
SYLLABUR. *n. f.* [Ridgely *Syllabus*, which see.] Milk and
 acids.
 No *syllabur* made at the milking pail,
 But what are compos'd of a pot of good ale. *Beaumont.*
 Two lines would express all they lay in two pages: 'tis
 nothing but whipt *syllabur* and froth, without any solidity.
Felton on the Classics.
SYLLABUS. *n. f.* [σύλλαβος.] An abstract; a compendium
 containing the heads of a discourse.
SYLLOGISM. *n. f.* [συλλογισμός; *syllogisme*, French.] An
 argument composed of three propositions: as, *every man thinks*;
Peter is a man, therefore *Peter thinks*.
 Unto them a piece of rhetoric is a sufficient argument of
 logic, an apologue of *Aesop* beyond a *syllogism* in Barbara.
Brown's Vulgar Errors.
 What a miraculous thing should we count it, if the first
 and the steel, instead of a few sparks, should chance to knock
 out definitions and *syllogisms*? *Bentley.*
SYLLOGISTIC. *adj.* [συλλογιστικός; from *syllogism*.] Re-
 lating to a *syllogism*; consisting of a
syllogism.
 Though we suppose subject and predicate, and copula, and
 propositions and *syllogistical* connexions in their reasoning,
 there is no such matter; but the intire business is at the same
 moment present with them, without deducing one thing from
 another. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*
 Though the terms of propositions may be complex, yet
 where the composition of the whole argument is thus plain,
 simple, and regular, it is properly called a simple *syllogism*,
 since the complexion does not belong to the *syllogistical* form of
 it. *Watt's Logic.*
SYLLOGISTICALLY. *adv.* [from *syllogistical*.] In the form of
 a *syllogism*.
 A man knows first, and then he is able to prove *syllogisti-*
cally; so that *syllogism* comes after knowledge, when a man
 has no need of it. *Locke.*
To SYLLOGIZE. *v. n.* [syllogizer, French; συλλογιζω.] To
 reason by *syllogism*.
 Logic is, in effect, an art of *syllogizing*. *Baker.*
 Men have endeavoured to transform logic into a kind of
 mechanism, and to teach boys to *syllogize*, or frame arguments
 and refute them, without real knowledge. *Watt.*
SYLVAN. *adj.* [Better *silvan*.] Woody; shady; relating to
 woods.
 Cedar and pine, and fir and branching palm,
 A *silvan* scene! and as the ranks ascend,
 Shade above shade, a woody theatre
 Of stateless view. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

S Y M

- Eternal greens the mossy margin grace,
 Watch'd by the *silvan* genius of the place. *Pope.*
SYLVAN. *n. f.* [silvan, French.] A wood-god, or satyr.
 When the sun begins to sing
 His flaring beams, me, goddess, bring
 To arch'd walks of twilight groves,
 And shadows brown, that *silvan* loves,
 Of pine or monumental oak. *Milton.*
 Her private orchards wall'd on ev'ry side;
 To lawless *silvans* all access deny'd. *Pope.*
SYMBOL. *n. f.* [symbole, French; σύμβολον; *symbolon*,
 Latin.]
 1. An abstract; a compendium; a comprehensive form.
 Beginning with the *symbol* of our faith, upon that the au-
 thor of the gloss enquires into the nature of faith. *Baker.*
 2. A type; that which comprehends in its figure a representation
 of something else.
 Salt, as incorruptible, was the *symbol* of friendship; which,
 if it casually fell, was accounted ominous, and their amity of
 no duration. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
 Words are the signs and *symbols* of things; and as, in ac-
 counts, ciphers and figures pass for real sums, so words and
 names pass for things themselves. *South's Sermons.*
 The heathens made choice of these lights as apt *symbols* of
 eternity, because, contrary to all sublunary beings, though
 they seem to perish every night, they renew themselves every
 morning. *Addison on ancient Medals.*
SYMBOLICAL. *adj.* [symbolique, French; συμβολικός; from
symbol.] Representative; typical; expressing by signs.
 By this inchoate idolatry first crept in, men convert-
 ing the *symbolical* use of idols into their proper worship, and
 receiving the representation of things unto them as the sub-
 stance and thing itself. *Brown.*
 The sacrament is a representation of Christ's death, by such
symbolical actions as himself appointed. *Taylor.*
SYMBOLICALLY. *adv.* [from *symbolical*.] Typically; by re-
 presentation.
 This distinction of animals was hieroglyphical, in the in-
 ward sense implying an abstinence from certain vices, *symboli-*
cally intimated from the nature of those animals. *Brown.*
 It *symbolically* teaches our duty, and promotes charity by a
 real signature and a sensible sermon. *Taylor.*
SYMBOLIZATION. *n. f.* [from *symbolize*.] The act of *symboli-*
zing; representation; resemblance.
 The hieroglyphical symbols of Scripture, excellently in-
 tended in the species of things sacrificed in the dreams of Phara-
 oah, are oftentimes rack'd beyond their *symbolizations*.
Brown's Vulgar Errors.
To SYMBOLIZE. *v. n.* [symbolizer, French; from *symbol*.] To
 have something in common with another by representative
 qualities.
 Our king finding himself to *symbolize* in many things with
 that king of the Hebrews, honoured him with the title of
 this foundation. *Bacon.*
 The pleasing of colour *symbolizeth* with the pleasing of any
 single tone to the ear; but the pleasing of order doth *symbolize*
 with harmony. *Bacon's Natural History.*
 Aristotle and the schools have taught, that air and water,
 being *symbolizing* elements, in the quality of moisture, are
 easily transmutable into one another. *Boyle.*
 They both *symbolize* in this, that they love to look upon
 themselves through multiplying glasses. *Hewel.*
 I affectedly *symbolized* in careless mirth and freedom with
 the libertines, to circumvent libertinism. *Mere.*
 The soul is such, that it strangely *symbolizes* with the thing
 it mightily desires. *South's Sermons.*
To SYMBOLIZE. *v. a.* To make representative of some-
 thing.
 Some *symbolize* the same from the mystery of its colours.
Brown's Vulgar Errors.
SYMMETRIAN. *n. f.* [from *symmetry*.] One eminently stu-
 dious of proportion.
 His face was a thought longer than the exact *symmetrians*
 would allow. *Sidney.*
SYMMETRICAL. *adj.* [from *symmetry*.] Proportionate; having
 parts well adapted to each other.
SYMMETRIST. *n. f.* [from *symmetry*.] One very studious or
 observant of proportion.
 Some exact *symmetrists* have been blamed for being too true.
Watson's Architecture.
SYMMETRY. *n. f.* [symmetrie, French; σὺν and μέτρον.]
 Adaptation of parts to each other; proportion; harmony;
 agreement of one part to another.
 She by whose lines proportion should be
 Exam'd, measure of all *symmetry*,
 Whom had that ancient seen, who thought souls made
 Of harmony, he would at next have said
 That harmony was she. *Donne.*
 And in the *symmetry* of her parts is found
 A pow'r, like that of harmony in found. *Waller.*
 Symmetry,